gligence of duty or indifference to any or all of them, e finger of history cannot point to a single instance berein I have failed to accomplish them in a full, fair

wherein I have failed to accompilish them in a full, fair and satisfactory manner.

As a native of this city, on the call of my fellow citizens, had my views been essential to what I might deem jest, henorable and patriotic. I should have advised a rendition, not only to the South, but to all the States, of a full, fair and constitutional redress of all grievances of which they had a just right to complain, on their relinquishment of all oppressive or mutinous procading-bounded on the action of any State whatever, and a restoration to the charter articles of the constitution anything of which they may have been deprived through a vicious, unfair or latitudineus construction of that instrument, or a revision of the constitution itself, which so closely binds together myrieds of the human family—seeking under it all their rights, in parasit of honor, welfare and happiness. As an important nation, we should bear in mind that, through the unperfection of human nature, no combination, even of the mest profound and virtuous minds, can arrive at perfection; and hat all difficulties and dangers cannot, in a first essay in forming a code for the perpetuity and stability of a bond of fraternal brotherhood and union, be foreseen and provided for in so extensive a community of powers; and sur own unfortunate experience may teach us in future that no compromises will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated.

By voice is, millions for the redress of just grievances, but not one cent for imaginary ones. I have the honor table your obedient servant and effects to wassann.

CHARLES STEWART.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Whereas the milital of the District is not organized, and threats have been made that the President elect shall not be managurated in Washington, and there is reason, therefore, to apprehend that on the 4th of March next near city may be made the scene of riot, violence and blood; and whereas the undersigned believes that the honor of the nation and our city demands that the President elect should be inaugurated in the national metropolis, and that the young usen of Washington city are determined not to desert their homes in the hour of danger, but to mannain their ground and defend their families and their friends in the Union and on the side of the constitution and the laws.

Therefore the undersigned earnestly invites all who soncur with him in opinion, and who are not now connected with some military organization, with the view of preserving peace and order in our milet on the 4th of March next, or whenever the emergency requires it, and for that purpose to unite with the volunteer companies of the trian, the court city, which have, in a spirit of gallantry and patriotams worthy of our initiation, pledged themselves to the cause of the Union, the constitution and the laws. It is proper to state that I take this step after consultation with friends in whom I have the greatest confidence. It is not my object to interfere with my brother officers of the milita. The proposed organization is to be purely wetwater for the purpose abone-stated, in which I am willing to serve in any capacity. I make the proposition, not as one of the generals of the milita, but as a citizen of Washington, who is prepared to defend his home and his honor at the peril of his life.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

THE UNION REGIMENT OF WASHINGTON.

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 8.]

Pureuant to a call, there was a big meeting of the young men of the Third ward last night, at Temperance Ball, for the purpose of forming a volunteer military organization for the preservation of law and order in this sity, in view of the threats of mob invasion. The room was packed, jammed, and the enthusiasm and excitement up to fover heat. Had the Richmond Enquirer man been present the fact would probably have leaked through his hair at an early stage of the proceedings that his "Minute Men" are not wanted in Washington, and will be kely to meet with a warm reception should they poke their nees across the Long Bridge.

Mr. Georgo Cochrane, a venerable, gray headed chizen, was called to the chair; Mr. H. B. Curtis was made Vice President, and W. B. Williams, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Cochrans, on taking the chair, said they were met to act for the good of the city, without regard to political er sectional feeling. He had fought the battles of his acountry in 1813, and, said he, turning to the large American liag that draped the rear of the platform, "I feel strongly inclined to those stars and stripes." (Great cheering.) He had been under them in every part of the werd, and trusted that he should not live to see them Sail. (Cheers.)

Ories for "Carrington," "Carrington," and that gentleman came forward. THE UNION REGIMENT OF WASHINGTON.

men were essentially warlike—some of them actually counselling secession and resistance to federal aggression. They were aware that our beautiful city shall be added on the 4th of March next by a mob. For one, he sprepared to say that he would resist such an atapt at the peril of his life. (Cheers upon cers, yells, "tigers," and crice of "Good," but the feel of the President elect should never be inaugurated in this city. Bed man in shrill treble, "Yes he shall.") It has need man in shrill treble, "Yes he shall.") It has need man in shrill treble, "Yes he shall." It has need that the President elect if he is in the intended to discharge his duty and admitted the oath of office to the President elect if he at the heart of the cast front of the Capitol. It is see that Lincoln is inaugurated, at the prelectescors, on the east front of the Capitol. It is prelectescors, on the east front of the Capitol. It is prelectescors, on the cast front of the Capitol. It is not that the people of the United States are alread to gurate that the people of the United States are alread to gurate their President should appear in great privilege? The period had arrived when every we and good man of the republic should appear in great privilege? The period had arrived when every we and good man of the republic should appear in great privilege? The period had arrived when every we and good man of the republic should appear in great privilege? The period had arrived when every we and good man of the republic should appear in the following communication.—

Executive Department, Jan. 7, 1861. General and provided to distinct on hetween the people North and the They were equally by area and patrontic. (Peers.)

Executive Department, Jan. 7, 1861. General and provided the bester, and the should appear in the continue of the Honor to communication.—

Executive Department, Jan. 7, 1861. General and provided the providing should appear in the providing should appear in the continuation of the lawer. The period had arrived when every we have a important privilege? The period had arrived when every brave and good man of the republic should appear in undisguised colors. As for himself, he was for the Union, the constitution and the faithful execution of the laws. He knew 'no North, no Soath, no East, no West," and recognized no distinction between the people North and South. They were equally brave and patriotic. (Cheers.) He was born on the soil of the Old Dominion, and loved her as a son loves the mother who bore him. Therefore he had addressed the people of that State at various points tately, urging them to remain true to the Union. He believed they would. But, whatever others might do, he could fight under no dang but the star spangled banner. ("Bully," "Good.") "Madness rules the hour." Men have been heard to curse our Union, have been seen to lear down the atar spangled banner and trakaple it in the dust. Men have been heard to threaten to invarie this beautiful city, founded by the Father of His Country, and containing the archives of government. He had heretofore preached peace: but now he felt his Auglio-Saxon blood bed in his veins, and he was ready to strike in desence of our government and flag. (Cheers.) Proceeding in the same animated vein, he said it was not his purpose to interfere with any arrangement of the District militar, but to strengthen it. He proposed to ruse a volunteer company in each ward—seven in all—to form a regiment, to be called the "Linon Regiment of Washington," which shall constitute a part of our military force in the District of Columbia, as do the other volunteer military companies of the city. We would then have a trained band of five thousand men in the District, more reliable than three times that number of raw militia. ("Bully," "That's so.") Give him five thousand young Washingtonious, let him drill them for a nonth, and he would pledge himself to whip lifteen thousand row militia, come from what quarter they would, even were they composed of the londest fire caters that he never the provide of the remaining

proper system of drilling, and to impart to us all the smittary information they can between this and the 4th of March next.

5. Resolved, That we mutually pledge to each other our sacred honor promptly and implicitly to obey all the lawful commands of our officers, who may be elected by curselves, as aforesaid, and to resist to the death, whenever it may be necessary, any disturbance of the public peace within the Datrict of Columbia, and every unlawful invasion of our beloved city, from whatever section of the country it may come.

Lawyer J. 6. McCremes objected to the uniform as too thin for the season. He didn't want to fight in his shirt tail. (Laughter)

Major Cassinstee said that the uniform could be determined upon afterwards.

The resolutions were then adopted with an overwhelming "aye;" and then commenced a lively stampede towards the Secretary's desk to sign the roll. The crowd grew so dense, however, in this neighborhood, that another plan was hit spon, and supplementary papers were circulated through the room, and were signed on the tops of hats or other folks backs. It was presentive announced that some two hundred signatures had already been received, and it was proposed to adjourn to another night to obtain additional signatures. This was negatived, and the election of officers was entered upon. General James E. Carrington was unanimously elected captain, and made his acknowledgments in a speech of statiring eloquence, in which he said that it would seem to be semewhat against the rules of military etiquette for a general to accept the office of captain, but that in this case he had enlisted as a private, and he desired no higher or prouder title than to be their commander. (Applanes B. Shelleross was then elected First Lieutonant, Henry B. Shelleross was then elected First Lieutonant.

er or prouder title than to be their commander. (Applause.)
James B. Shelloross was then elected First Lieuteaant;
Bicary B. Curtis, Second do., and U. B. Ward, Third do.
Charles Bishop was elected Orderly Sergeant, and J.
Murphy, Chas. Matteck and Jamin Stuart elected Secon 1,
Third and Fourth Sergeants. Thomas Johnson elected Ensign, and W. R. Williams, Treasurer.

A committee, consisting of Captain E. C. Carrington,
First Lieutenant James P. Shelleross, Second do. H. B.
Curtis, Third do. H. B. Ward and Treasurer W. B. Williams, was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the
c-tizens for the more efficient organization of the corps.

The meeting then adjourned, after appointing a meeting

of the members of the company for next Monday night, at the same place.

at the same place.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS OF WASHINGTON CITY.

From the Constitution, Jan. 11.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the National Volunteers was held last night at Harmony Hall. Several hundred persons were present. Capt. R. Caery was chosen President, and J. H. Gantt. Esq., Scretary of the meeting. Able and fervent addressess were delivered by Pr. Boyle, F. A. Alken, Esq., and J. Q. Weshington, Esq., who introduced a preemble and resolutions, which were adopted anonimously, with tremedious appliance. The organization is in a most flourishing condition, having already on its old muster roll alone five hundred names. The Volunteers adjourned to meet on Monday night, at Burch's Hall, corner of D and Fourteenth streets. We subjoin the prescrible and resolutions udopted. organization as in a most four-saming condition, having already on its old muster roll alone five hundred names. The Volunteers adjourned to meet on Monday night, at Burch's Hall, corner of D and Fourteenth streets. We subjoin the pressable and resolutions udopted—

The National Volunteers of the city of Washington, having met for the purpose of perfecting and extending their existing military organization, formed in the month of September, 1869, deem it both a right and duty at this time to declare to their fellow citizens the principles which will control their future action. We therefore resolve as follows:—

1. That we will stand by and defend the South, and that under no circumstances will we assume a position of hostility to her interests or affiliate with a military organization prempted by a partisan spirit to subserve the aims of the black republican party.

2. That the reign of lerver attempted to be intuguiated in our midst is a system of tyranny which calls for the root emphatic rebuke.

3. That we will sid each other and all good citizens egainst abolition vicience, insuits and attacks upon privile property.

3. That we will said can only and attacks upon private property.

4. We will act, in the event of the withdrawal of Maryand and Virginia from the Union, in such manner as ball best secure ourselves and those States from the wils of a foreign and hostile government within and was their borders.

## VIRGINIA.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4, 1861.
Imperiant Letter from Senator Mason—He Counsels Secession as the Only Remedy for Existing Wrongs, and Says That Virginia & Powerless to Save the Union—He Looks to Re oneru tion as the Only Remedy for the South, &c. The following is the concluding portion of a letter ad-dressed by the Hon. James M. Mason, United States Senator from Virginia, to a friend in Winchester in this

abolition party has necessarily compelled the Southern States to rely for their safety on themselves alone; and thus we have seen, in the exigency of the occasion, State after State acting each for herself, and without concert, assembling in convention and preparing for defence.

Congress has now been in ression more than three weeks; full time and opportunity have been given for

the abolitionists to disclose their purposes, and all here are satisfied that they mean (if not anticipated and prevented) to carry their abolition measures into execution. Nothing can stay their hand but a firm and undivided

vented) to carry their abolition measures into execution. Nothing can stay their hand but a firm and undivided front in the South. One State has already separated from the Union. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisima, Texas and Georgia will certainly follow within the next thirty days, and probably in the order named.

In this condition of things Virginia can be neither neutral nor passive. The first act of the Legislature about to meet I trust will be to call a convention, and the first act of the convention to resume all the sovereign powers of the State by secession. In fact the Union is already dissolved, and the only remaining question is: shall we go North or South? On such a question none can doubt where Virginia will be found.

Powerless to save the Union, Virginia may, by thus arraying herself promptly in line with those of her sister States who are determined to vindicate their own ho nor and safety, aid in reconstructing a Union with complete and adequate safeguards against future abolition aggressiens. I believe, further, that such prompt and decided action on her part, as the largest and most populous of the slaveholding States, would prevent any attempt at coercion and war, which would certainly be tried on a divided South.

I write this letter amidst constant interruption; but it will suffice at least to give my opinions as to what is before us and how we are to meet it. Very truly, yours,

This day was kept a strict holiday in Richmond. Business was generally suspended, and divine services had in all our churches. The sermons of the different clergymen were essentially warlike-some of them actually counselling secession and resistance to federal aggression. The Rev. Mr. Hoge, of the Second Preckyterian church, boddly vindicated the policy of resistance, while the Rev. Mr. Buncan, of the Broad street Methodist church, to only counselled resistance, but expressed his readiness to lead an army himself if nocessary. These sentiments are fair specimens of those proclaimed in the other churchs. The

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 7, 1861.

GENTIEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DEPARTS:—

I have the honor to communicate herewith the credentials of the Hon. Arthur F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer, Fsqsz, distinguished citizens of Alabama, duly appointed by his Excellency the Governor of that State Commissioners to the sovereign State of Virginia to consult and advise with you and the Executive as to what is best to be done to protect our mutual interest and honor.

Circumstances which have occurred, and events which are occurring daily, surround this movement with unusual interest and more than ordenary significance and importance. In times of calamity and peril, when the peace of the nation is disturbed, when panic and distress prevail in the financial, commercial, mercantile, agricultural, planting and manufacturing interests; when the laborer and artisan, dismissed from employment, are threatened with want, and when the Union is disrupted and aimset in the throes of dissolution, such consultations as are proposed may result in devising some practical and efficient means of relief from the evils now upon us, and those that are impending over us.

In 1856 the question was propounded to Mr. Calhoun—Can the Union be saved! His answer was, "The North has only to will it to accomplish it; to do justice by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired territory, and to do her duty by causing the stipulations relative to her fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled; to cease the agitation of the slavery question, &c." This will cest the North no sacrifice of her honor, her dignity or her rights. The South asks nothing more than her safety requires, and she will be satisfied with nothing less. The continued existence of the Union, therefore, depends upon the decision the North may make.

These gentlement desire to address the two houses of the General Assembly, and I am sure it will be your pleasure to extend to them that courtesy. They are natives of our beloved Commonwealth, and now return to her as the honored

This communication, with the credentials accompany

ing it, were ordered to be printed.

a committee of fifteen to bring in a bill providing for the call of a convention as instructed to do by a resothe call of a convention as instructed to do by a resolution adopted yesterday. The committee applied fer and obtained leave to sit during the session of the houses. They accordingly retired, and in less than an hour and a half returned with a bill duly prepared. They will not, however, report it until to-morrow. It fixes the 17th of February as the period for the assembling of the State Convention, and the first Thursday in the same month for the election of delegates to that body. There is a general conviction among all parties here that Virginia will be out of the Union on the 18th or 19th of February.

the State Convention, and the first Thursday in the same month for the election of delegates to that body. There is a general conviction among all parties here that Virginia will be out of the Union on the Isih or 19th of February.

The Senate to-day adopted, with but one dissenting voice—Affred Caldwell, the black republican Senator from Wheeling—the anti-coercion resolutions which the House adopted on yesterday. The extreme and determined tone of these resolutions may be regarded as a proper reflex of the prevailing sentiment of the Legislature. And when it is considered that this is the same body that refused a year go to go into conference with South Carolina and Mississippi, its present ultra and determined attitude may well be deemed significant and portentions. The sense of wrong which could so metamorphose the sentiments and policy of this Legislature must indeed be actute and bitter. Members, who last winter shrank in borror from any policy remotely sanctioning or pointing to disunion, as a Southern conference was supposed to do, now zealevelly support the most ultra measure. They are unquatified, unconditional secessionists. I doubt now if any proposition can avail to change their purpose. The State has evidently determined to seceede, come what may. The most ample military preparations will be made to meet any emergency that may follow the act of secession. It is intimated that a sum of ten militons of dollars will be apprepriated for purposes of State defence, the money to be raised on the principle of the French Credit Blobilier, by the issue of bonds for \$20 and less, bearing interest and payable in fifteenor twenty, years. The whole amount would be readily raised within the State by this means, and even if each one's share was lost forever, it would not be seriously felt. It is estimated by military men of high rank in our State, that by the 4th of March, Virginia will have an effective military force of 300,000 meh, fully armed and equipped. Cilizens who have purchased arms on their own account

the determined attitude of the Logislature, doesns it un-necessary to speak. He thinks it better, probably to "let well enough alone." His address was intended to influence Virginia to secede, and that she so ms already determined, so that the distinguished Serator's efforts have been effectually forestalled by the voluntary action of the Legislature.

The Bill Providing for a Cell of a State Convention—Great Enthusiasm in Virginia Upon the Prospect of a Speedy Secasion—The Whigs in Opportion—The Petersburg Collector of Customs has to Renew His Securities, &c., &c. Herewith you will find a copy of a bill "to provide for electing members of a Convention and to convene the same," reported this merning to the House of Delegates, but the Committee of Effects which was appealed on by the Committee of Fifteen, which was appointed on by the Committee of Fifteen, which was appointed on yesterday, in conformity with a resolution adopted on Monday last. The bill was ordered to a second reading, and amended by substituting the 4th of February for the 7th, as the day of election. The bill was not completed when the House adjourned, but it is almost certain that 11th will be substituted for the 18th of February, as the time for the meeting of the Convention. The bill reads

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR ELECTING MEMBERS OF A CONVENTION, AND TO CONVENE THE SAME.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that it shall be the duty of the officers who were appointed to conduct elections for county officers in May hast, at the places established for holding elections for members of the General Assembly, to open polls for electing delegates to a Convention, to consider and propose such measures as may be expedient for this Commonwealth to adopt in the present crisis of State and national affairs. The said election shall be held on the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1861.

2. The Convention shall consist of one hundred and infly-two members, to be chosen for and by the several counties and cities of the Commonwealth, as prescribed by the second section of the fourth article of the constitution of this State, for the election of members of the House of Delegates. The county or counties which alternately vote for delegates to the General Assembly under the said article of the constitution, and which at the next election for delegates would be entitled to elect a delegate or delegates, shall elect the same number of members of the Convention, and in the same manner that they would be entitled to if the election were for members of the Convention, and in the same manner that they would be entitled to if the election were for members of the next session of the General Assembly.

3. Any person may be elected a member of the Convention who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-five years, and is actually a citizen of this Commonwealth.

4. The said election shall in all respects be conducted.

s. Any person may be elected a member of the Convention who, at the time of election, has attained the age of twenty-five years, and is actually a citizen of this formonwealth.

4. The said election shall in all respects be conducted in the mede prescribed, and the officers conducting the same shall be vested with the powers, perform the duties and be liable to the penalties, prescribed by the code of Virginia for general elections, except as herein provided.

5. The polis shall remain open for one day only, and the Commissioners superintending the said election shall meet in their respective counties, corporations and election districts on the second day from the commencement of the election; shall then compare the polis and decide who is elected, and shall make returns of the election, one of which they shall forthwith transmit by mail to the Governor; another, with the poll books, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County or Corporation Court, to be filed in his office, and another to the member or members elected to the said Convention.

6. Upon receiving the said returns the Governor shall issue a proclamation convening the members chosen on Monday, the 11th of February next, who shall meet at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, accordingly, and proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth.

7. In the case of a contested election, the same shall be governed in all respects by the existing laws in regard to contested elections in the House of Delogates.

8. In case of vacancies occurring previous to the meeting of the Convention, the Governor shall issue writs to supply the same; and after the said meeting, the writs shall be conducted in all respects by the existing laws in regard to contested elections herein before provided for.

9. The said Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections and the members elected to and attending on and returning from the said Convention as is now allowed to members of the General Assembly for like s

now allowed to members of the General Assembly for the services.

10. The said Convention is hereby empowered to appoint such efficers, and to make them such reasonable allowances for their services as it shall deem proper; which several allowances shall be audited by the auditor of public accounts, and paid by the treasurer of the Commonwealth, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

11. The expenses incurred in providing poll books, and in procuring writers to keep the same, shall be defrayed as heretofore in the elections of members of the General Assembly.

to the estimates of our wissest and best men. War as a certainty would seem little less preferable than peace prolonged under the existing painful doubts and uncertainties which enshroud everything. Hence there is joy at the proepect that Virginia's determination to secede will give a definite character to the conflict.

The whigs in the Legislature manifest some show of opposition to the secession movement, but they are overwhelmed in the general secession cry which rings through the State and is so frathfully reflected in the Legislature. This opposition, however, does not seem to contemplate a defeat of the secession scheme. It consists merely in effects to stave off immediate—then and gain time for deliberation; but inasmuch as slow progress would imply doubt as to the policy of the movement, and, perhaps, timidity, the secession members are unwilling to mar the moral prestige of their action by any such policy. The show of opposition, even in this form, is of a character so misignificant as scarcely to invest it with a chain to the title of opposition. If my recollection of the action of the other Southern Legislatures in the matter of a call for a convention be correct, it was marked by no greater degree of unanimity than seems to characterize the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature in the same connection. Judging by the prevailing sentiment in the State, the same unanimity and promptness of action will animate the Convention in consummating the final act of secession.

The securities of Mr. Timothy Rives, Collector of Customs at the port of Petersburg, in this State, have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury informing him that, in view of the fact that the Union is now dissolved, they would no longer continue responsible in this capacity. Whether the Secretary will absolve them from this responsibility remains to be seen. Secession heigh be order of the day, however, these gentlemen will probably not hesitate to secode from this obligation, trusting to the imminent probability that, ev

STATE MILITARY APPAIRS.

The Richmond Dispute, in an article on military affairs, after condemning the conduct of Major Anderson, makes the following suggestion to the authorities of Virginia.

ginia:-We have no doubt that South Carolina is in earnest, and

makes the following suggestion to the authorities of Virginia.—

We have no doubt that South Carolina is in earnest, and being so, the best thing she can do is to select the most skillul and experienced among the officers of the United States Army, who have resigned or are about to resign, and make him generalissimo, and let him control all the military movements. If any naval force is employed, however small, it ought to be placed under strict naval discipline. So, at least, it seems to us outsiders. Military and naval science is not learned in a day, nor are great generals manufactured out of militia men. It would be little better than murder in the first degree to send treeps to gipt a neld battle under militia generals. In guerilia warfare, and earth works of cotton bags, which will probably be the principal mode of fighting in a war between the two sections, militia generals will do very well, with the advice of some educated aid, who has graduated at West Point. But in any great operations, requiring other qualities besides mere bravery, the people have a right to demand that they shall be led by educated and scientific officers. Let military matters be left to military men.

The Disposité concludes its article as follows:—

The Stipposité concludes its article as follows:—

It is one of the favorite calculations of the enemy that Southern men will not be whilm to the right of military discipline. We see nothing of this disposition, however, among the brave gentlemen who now swell the ranks of the South Carolina soldiery. We take it for granted that men of the highest social pretensions of the right of the citiens soldiers, raised to defend England, are full to everflowing of the products aristocracy of the land, sometimes whole companies being mainly composed of Dukes, Farls and Barons. Moreover, in the organization of a Southern army, we shall, if we are wise, adopt the system of France, the most military nation in the world, in which every solder is considered a gentleman, and when off daty as much ent

pipe clay, antiquated formalities and rigors of the English army system; modelling ourselves upon the progressive, elastic and energetic French; having each department, regular, militia, home defenders and coast guards, perfect in their special and peculiar sphere, we ought cortainly to be able, in the ovent of invasion, to make such a defence of Southern soil as will do justice to the Southern blood of the American Revolution, and bequeath a heritage of security and renown to our posterity.

RIFLED CANNON FOR THE STATE.

The Rehmond Enquirer of Jan. 4, says.—'In addition to the other arms purchased for the defence of the State, twenty-three rifled six pounder guns have been purchased. The howitzer battery in this city have one rifled piece in addition to five smooth-hore guns. It haying been found that the battery, when brought here from Washingson, was mounted in a manner unserviceable for other than shipboard and boat operation, they were sent to the Armery here, where they have been newly mounted, so that each gun can be drawn by hand or by horse. The workmanship of the alteration is excellent, and does much credit to the artisans in the Armory. The carriages are painted red, and handsomely relieved with black moulding. The battery will be on the Citadel square on the eight instant, and the company will give an exhibition of their drill before the members of the Legislature."

an exhibition of their drill before the members of the Iegislature."

THE GARRISONING OF FORT WASHINGTON.

The Alexandria Gazette of the 7th inst. says much excitement was created in that city on Saturday night from the government ordering a garrison to Fort Washington, a few miles below Alexandria, which for several years has been unoccupied.

Colonel Stuart, of the 175th regiment, immediately informed Governor Letcher that a body of federal troops had passed through the jurisdiction of Virginia for the purpose indicated.

Fort Washington is a bastioned work, inaccessible to escalade in the rear, and protected from assault in front by a ditch which is commanded in all its parts by fank lires of grape and cannister. The greater part, if not all of its armament, is understood to be at the work, and most of it is in position for ready service, and the magazine is also understood to be amply supplied with all the munitions necessary for its greatest efficiency,
PASSAGE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS TO HARPER'S FRREY.

PASSAGE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS TO HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst. says:—Yesterday afternoon a detachment of sixty-two United States troops (artillery men) arrived in this city over the Northern Central Railroad, from Carlisle Barracks, Pa. They were in charge of Lieut. R. Jones, and carried sabres only. The troops were ignorant of their destination until they reached this city, when their commander received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry, Va., whither they go, it is understood, to guard the arsenal and other government works at that place. The troops left in the four o'clock Western train for that point. Another squad of marines came from Philadelphia on Sunday, and went on to Washington the same day.

GUARD AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Virginia Free Fress of Thursday states that the Armory Guard, the Floyd Guard and Floyd Rifles were ordered on duty on the day previous at Harper's Ferry, in obedience to a despatch received there from Washington, requiring them to do so. They were marched into the armory yard, awaiting any orders which might be sent them.

THE CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 2]

The Senators and representatives from the border States have all (with the exception, it is said, of Senator Pearce, of Maryland) signed a call for the Convention to be held at Raltimore in February. Many think that this is the initiative step towards the formation of a central confederacy, as the easiest way for reconstructing this government. The constitution, amended to suit the South, can be adopted, and the entire machinery of government can go on. Seceding States can be admitted as they come forward, and the New Englanders can come in or remain out.

South, can be adopted, and the entire machinery of government can go on. Seceding States can be admitted as they come forward, and the New Englanders can come in or remain out.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG SLAVES.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 3.]

Sundry rumors were rife in this city yesterday, to the effect that the "irrepressible conflict" had begun in earnest on the south side of James river, in the ancient town of Manchester. Among the rumored on dis, one was to the effect that some of the negroes of that place had been discovered in a plot to burn down Mayo's bridge last night, and by so doing, prevent all succor from Richmond, while the insurrectionists would at leisure destroy the houses and murder the inhabitants. Madame Rumor also asserted that the supposed plot had been nipped in the bod by a timely disclosure on the part of one of the gang and the arrest of the implicated parties. On repairing to Manchester about 3 o'clock on yesterday, we saw no sigus of trepidation ameng the inhabitants, nor could a verification of the assertions of Madame Rumor, in respect to the destruction of Mayo's bridge, &c., be had from any of them.

At the town hall the examination of a lot of negroes was progressing before Justice Spencer Hancock, they having been arrested that morning by constable B. A Moody on a warrant issued by Justice J. Hobbs, on the oath of Mr. James B. Vaughan, who stated therein that he had good reason to believe that George Howlett, Wilson Howlett, Peter Howlett, Becky Howlett, Sarah Howlett, Margaret Howlett, (free) Martin, Jim Wortham, Philip Randall, Warner Clarke, Laura Rhodes, and Robertson Shuter (slaves), did on the night of Thursday, inght, and did, then and there, talk of and make arrangements for an insurrection against the white inhabitants of the county of Obesterfield.

Philip Randall, an eld negro owned by Mr. Wm. Gray, appeared to be most deeply implicated in the use of incendiary expressions. Fanny Tuker, slave of Mr. Vaughn, who "bilowed" on the negroes, testified that there was

was willing to est dry bread and herrings to see it true; that God had ordained it to be so, citing the Bible as his authority for his assertion.

According to Fanny, Warner Clark, a slave (and cripple), also expressed himself anxious to possess a crowbar to pick out the eyes of some of the white folks; while Jim Wilsen, one of Mr. Samuel Hargrove's slaves, promised to bring a paper and read the news to them, if it proved to be true. All of the accused were allowed to testify, though not as witnesses, the object of the Justice being to get, if possible, at the proof of the matter. Each one told a different tale, and nearly every one flatly contradicted Finny. Old Phil entifely "seceded" from the remarks imputed to him, and had no knowledge of the "party" or the alleged conversation thereat.

Of the negroes under arrest, Wm. Gray owns one, Samuel Hargrove one, Chas. Rhodes two, and the widow Clarke one. The Howletts are freed negroes, having been set free by will. It is claimed that some of the plotting was done at their house, though the't testimony did not make the fact specially apparent.

At six o'clock last evening the examination was adjourned over till ten o'clock this morning. That some negroes have had their bopes unduly excited by Lincoln's election we have no doubt; but what they could hope to gain, besides a little hemp, by plotting and carrying into effect an insurrection in this State, we are at a loss to conceive. If there is anything in the above case Justice Hanceck will no doubt sift it out. If he does, the public shall be informed of the result of his labors. Two or three of the negro women under arrest as participants were allowed to go home last evening, some having infante, and the services of others being required—their masters saying that they would wonch for their being on hand at the opening of the Court to-day.

HIRING SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginia papers continue to note the prices

hand at the opening of the Court to-day.

HIRING SLAYES IN VIRGINIA.

The Virginia papers continue to note the prices for which slaves are now hiring in that State. At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the prices obtained were a slight reduction upon last year's figures, men bringing from \$90 to \$100 a \$110. The Portsmouth franscript, speaking of the hiring there on Tuesday, and the limited demand, says:—"The prices as an average were in great reduction of last year's rates. Ablebodied negro men ranged from \$50 to \$60, and women from \$20, \$30 and \$35. In many instances the reduction is fully one-third, while in one case we heard an offer of a servant woman for the amount of her taxes. In Lynchburg and other places in Virginia there is a like reduction.

SHINPLASTERS.

The Town Council of Winchester, Va., has determined to make an issue of Corporation due bills to the amount of \$5,000, in notes of the denomination of \$1, fifty cents and twenty-five cents.

## NORTH CAROLINA. . OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

KREMON, Jan. 3, 1861.

Alasm and Excitement—Effect of the News from Washing ton, Sarannah, dc.—Reply of Governor Ellis to the Com-missioners—Lincoln's Ominous Silence—The Proposed Central Confederacy—Can the Cotton States Form a Re-public?—New England Must be "Sloughed Off"—The Herald's Course England, dc., dc.

Great excitement was caused here yesterday by a

telegraphic despatch received from Wilmington, in this State, to the effect that news had reached that place that both the Cabinet and Congress had broken up in a row; that Mr. Buchanan had gone over to the North; that the Minute Men of Norfolk and Portsmouth had resolved to capture the United States steamer Brooklyn; that troops for exercion had been sent South; that the citizens of Savannah had determined to take the United States forts in the vicinity of that place, and that the people of Wil-mington were prepared and anxious to proceed to similar work against the fort on the Cape Fear, and that a deputation, headed by the Hon. W. S. Ashe, had been sent to his city to obtain the consent of Governor Ellis to em-body the militia and march to the capture of the govern-ment forts below Wilmington. Although most of this despatch turned out to be a miserable falsehood, no doubt trumped up to alarm our people and serve the cause of South Carolina and the secessionists, and was so pronounced by an extra from the Standard office, which made its appearance promptly upon the beels of the secession organ's budget of news, yet it was in part secession organ's budget of news, yet it was in part-true, and the Wilmington train brought Mr.
Ashe and his companions, who proceeded forth-with to crave an interview with his Excellency Governor Ellis, who had just taken the cathe of office before the Chief Justice of the State, one of which is to support the constitution of the United States. They had their programme for taking the government fort below Wilmington before his Excellency, and no doubt

descanted at length on the glory and splendor which would linger for ages to come around the record of such a reagnificent achievement, and the vast and inexhaustible

honor it would add to the military prowers of the "Old

North State." His Excellency listened, it is said, with the most profound and respectful attention, but on re-calling to mind the oath he had just taken, and examin-ing a little into the constitution and laws of the United States, he most urbanely discarded "the soft impeach-ment," and informed the commissioners that his logal acumen had brought him very nearly, if not quite, to the conclusion that such an act would be treason against the United States. God forbid that citizens of this law-loving and law-abiding State should be the first to commit

such a lawless and mad act. It would be met—and that metajustly, too—by the indiguant and empatible concentration of her whole profice.

Still such things show into demantice of her whole profice and the legislators standing by, gazing on the humilating spectacle in stupid amazement—either too inspotent, too selfash and ambitious, or too reckiese, in their desire to inaugurate a reign of terror, to lend a helping shand to check the career of that demon of fanaticism which threatens to desolate the happiest and most prosperous own thout arousing themselves to action, and adouting some means to save themselves and all they hold dear from he ruin which is threatened?

There are not in this Union a more conservative people than those of North Carolina. They are attached, strongly attached, to the constitution. They would make great earlieres to maintain and perpetuate a constitutional Union. But let not the fanaticism of the Northern suppess that they are prepared to submit longer to injustice and wrong. So soon as they are convinced this is the determinant of the submit longer to injustice and wrong. So soon as they are convinced the right of the submit longer to injustice and wrong. So soon as they are convinced the was established for their protection to assail and destroy their rights, they will rise up, as one man, against it. Already have their gatience and forbearance been sorely tried. Many of the most conservative amongst them are beginning to despair of all hope that a returning sense of justice will control the action and direct the policy of the Northern States. And will the meu of the Northern States. And will the meu of the Northern States. And will the meu of the Northern States and the first of the submit of th

Whose wise combines are man reparated, we then honor.

Every patriot in the land should be grateful to the Heraud for the bold and able manner in which it has stood up for the right and maintained the cause of both the constitution and the Union. Go on with this good work. The night is dark and stormy, but the daylight of peace and prosperity may yet break upon our country.

"Pon't give up the ship."

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORTS.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR PICKENS OFFICIAL QUARTERS. The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following graphic description of Gov. Pickens' headquarters in Charleston:—

The room was filled with aids writing out orders and despatches. The various secretaries of his Excellency the Military Chief of the republic were all employed in attending to the demands upon them. The Governor himself was seated upon a roestrum facing the entrance, surrounded by half a score or more of gontlemen in military undressor in citizen's habit. Aliseemed impressed with anxiety and concern; and from whalf lasw going on, and from what I heard, I inferred that the State considered herself in an actual state of warfare. The messengers that ran hither and thirther bore military looking despatches with great scale upon them. The Governor appeared careworn but determined. He expressed himself to those about him as engaged in preparation for the worst. He listened to the suggestions of his advisers, and read the reports of military subordinates as soon as they reached his hand, and on the hartant issued such directions as seemed to be necessary of the control of the

quarters. About the grand old fireplace a knot of military officers were gathered in conversation; among these formed of many points he intends to strengthen, but do not think proper to mention them here, for obvious reasons. Be assured, however, from the celerity with which things are going on, that South Carolina will take a determined stand, and that the same will be done in double quick time.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SUMTER.

One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumter details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie was raised at Sumter precisely at noon on the 27th uit., but the incidents of that "flag rassing" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon Major Anderson assambled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the line in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around many of them on their knees, all desply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the carnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded "Amen" with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "star spangled banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hall Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen. "If," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag."

MATTERS IN CHARLESTON.

MATTERS IN CHARLESTON.

[From the correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

The city of Charleston continues greatly excited upon the question of war or peace. In anticipation of the former, preparations are being made on an extensive scale. The streets of the city swarm with soldiers, and the process of enlistment into service is conducted with activity. Upon many of the street corners, in the barrooms and other places of public resort, posters are stuck up inviting the services of "able bodied men" to enlies into the "Army of the republic of South Carolina," and offering as an inducement thereto the liberal sum of "\$10 per month, with rations and a bonus of \$2." Now there is a chance for making a fortune, or for being made food for powder.

into the "Army of the republic of South Carolina." and offering as an inducement thereto the liberal sum of "\$10 per month, with rations and a bonus of \$2." Now there is a chance for making a fortune, or for being made food for powder.

In addition to the ten thousand men to be raised by the ordinance of the State Legislature, the Convention, as you are aware, has, by resolution, directed the Governor to raise for instantaneous service two additional regiments of six hundred men each. These latter will be officered by appointment of the Governor, and will no doubt embrace the best military skill of the State, though this is by no means certain. Many of the Governor's appointments have already created some little dissatisfaction, and public confidence is somewhat shaken. However this may be, we are, nevertheless, progressing quite as rapidly and as safely in all things looking towards defence as could be expected, or as is desirable in the present uncertain state of affairs.

Fach day brings with it stirring news of preparation all over the State. Every train that arrives is thronged with armed bands of soldiers ready to profer their services to the Commonwealth. In various localities about the city temporary barracks have been erected, and here the military are quartered until ordered to some point of defence. At present two or three large companies are encamped on the race course, and several others are located in other places. There is bearedly an hour in the day, when abroad on the streets, that you do not meet with at least one, perhaps more, well disciplined companies of soldiers undergoing exercise. The Citadel Green is a favorite resort of the military, and the space afforded for extensive manacuvring is highly useful; a regiment of recruits can be drilled on it without inconvenicace, and it is therefore constantly occupied for this purpose. On several occasions I have witnessed the movements of dragon companies and of artiliery.

The Citadel itself is a large strong and handsome work. It has been so oft

they wanted the property, and it was given up without a word. The deputy of the republic and the commander of the Arsenal took a friendly drink, and the next day the stars and stripes were hauled down from the Arsenal flag staff with a salute of thirty-two guns. A salute was also fired when the Falmetto flag was immediately afterwards

run up.

At this time the Arsenal is in the possession of a large force of South Carolina troope, highly drilled and under strett discipline.

Yet, with all our preparation for war and its contingencies, it is not believed the Property of the Carolina troope, highly drilled and under the coercive into of policy. State active will act they say will hold within its grasp the very bread and sustenance of the working men, the tolling millions of Europe. That, as a confederacy, with cotton for king, England and France will recognise its independence at once. Capable of rustaining itself, capable of presenting to the world a complete government at the outset, they think there will be no nation to fail in recognizing the independence of the States, jointly or confederated.

The true policy to be preserved, and one that will no doubt be adopted by our legislature and our government, will be to keep down the frictule building of popular destinations of the fort in our baseles troops remain in possession of the fort in our baseles troops remain in possession of the fort in our baseles troops remain in possession of the fort in our baseles troops retained to the contingency of war.

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The policy of South Carolina. Rashness or haste will be deadly to our hopes of a peaceful revolution. The first drop of blood shed will arouse the military spiril, of the North, and civil war will result. Southerners—all least incoming into actual conflict. Leave all to circumstances, and these are decayed to the continuous co

Making grand total war expenses thus far only \$1,450,000
Fourteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars expense
of war for a State with not a dollar in the treasury and
nothing but the bank of the State to draw upon.

THE REVENUE AT CHARLESTON.
The following vessels have been reported as baying: